

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN THE “HANGOVER” MOVIE

THESIS

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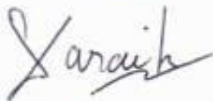
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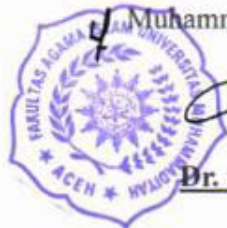
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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled *An Analysis Slang of Slang in the movie Hangover*. The purpose of this study is to analyze the slang contained in the hangover movie based on the theory of Partridge and Sumarsono. As is known slang is a unique language and has been used very often in almost all circles. Over time slang is one of the developments of language. The importance of understanding slang because it is often rated negatively because it has an impolite meaning, so using slang does not give misunderstandings. This study uses a descriptive method and uses the Hangover movie script as data analysis of the utterances and expressions of the Hangover movie actor. From the results of this study the authors found various types and characteristics of slang contained in the Hangover movie. Namely Cockney slang, Public house slang, Workmen's slang, Trademen's Slang, Slang in art, Slang in publicity, Slang in theater, Slang in Public school & University, Society slang, Slang in medicine, Soldier's Slang, Clipping, Metathesis, Creative, Acronym , Use the existing words.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background of the study, previous of study, research focus, problem of the study, objective of the study, theoretical framework, significance of the study, operational definition, and frame of discussion.

A. Background of the Study

Slang is confidential informal English spoken which is created and used by a particular community. Yule described, "Slang or 'colloquial speech' are words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. Slang mostly used by younger speakers, although there are older speakers used it for their communication. Younger speakers give effect toward the forming of slang."¹ They create new word in their communication, so only can be understood by their community, so many younger is interested in using slang as their conversation.

Slang includes the variation of language that has some special treatment. It is unique, the form of slang can be word that is different from the ordinary word. It can be humorous, the user of slang can make speech more casual and playful, and it may not always be suitable for polite company. And it can be interesting, it makes the user of slang do not feel bored using slang language for daily life because it is fun and can be the characteristic of a particular group or community.

¹ Yule, George, 2006, *The study of Language*, page.211, 3rd ed, Cambridge: University Press

Slang is informal English spoken that is used in the informal situation and place. It can be in the store, mall, cafe, school, home and so on. It is more when speech to other by common language or formal language whereas speak to friend or family, so slang language is one of way for communication. It can make the situation comfortable and friendlier with each other.

Slang is important for communication in daily life. Nowadays, slang cannot be separated from language because it is part of people communication. Most of people use it for talking to another people. Although formal language also used by them but slang are more regularly used in daily life.

Based on the statement above, slang is one of the most important that having a great influence on the development of language including for student or college students. In the modern era many people seem to respond faster towards new trend language that appears in their environment. Its most enjoy conveying desire by using new language that is slang.

By using slang, people can be flexible to be adapted with society. For instance American slang, it is more by people when they speak English. Especially for students who learn about English or one who get in touch with English. They can learn American slang from movie.

Movie is audio-visual tool created by people whose purpose is to give information or entertainment. Many people like to watch movie because it can entertainment them, so movie can easily influence people. It is easier for people to copy the culture or language from the movie that they like for instant, American

movie. By watching America movie that especially more focus on gangster, mafia or teenager, people can learn culture and slang that is used by American people, because this movie provides slang.

Based on those phenomena, the writer is interested to analyze the use of slang words in the movies. This study particularly analyzes movie entitled *The Hangover* movie based on the reasons of the kinds of slang term used in the movie and the meaning of slang term used in the movie.

The Hangover is an American comedy movie that is released on 5th June 2009. This movie is directed by Todd Phillips and Daniel Goldberg. The movie stars are Bradley Cooper, Ed Helms, Zach Galifianakis, Justin Bartha and Heather Graham.

This movie was chosen because it is one of the famous movies in the world and became the tenth-highest-grossing film of 2009, with a worldwide gross of over \$467 million and won the Golden Globe Award for Best Motion Picture – Musical or Comedy on January 17, 2010. It means that this movie is interest for watching. Besides, it was chosen because there were so many slang words spoken by the characters in this movie from the beginning to the ending this movie that were very difficult to understand.

Based on the explanation above, the title of this thesis is *An Analysis of Slang in the Movie “The Hangover”* movie.

B. Problems of Study

The research problems are:

1. What types and characteristics of slang are found in The Hangover movie?
2. What are the meanings of slang found in The Hangover movie based on the type and characteristic identified?

C. Aims of Study

Based on the research problem, the objectives of the study are as follow :

1. To identify types and characteristics of slang contained in The Hangover movie.
2. To identify the meanings of the slang found in The Hangover movie.

D. Significance of the Study

There are two significances of the study, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this analysis is to enrich the reader knowledge about slang, especially the reader can understand the meaning of slang because it can improve the new vocabulary, and to help the next researcher who analyze about slang. Practically, this research is expected to give information to the reader, especially

who learn English by the other fun way and improve their English knowledge by watching movie. By using movie they can enrich their vocabulary and improve their listening, writing, and speaking skill.

E. The Method of the Study

This study focused on the slang which are in the form of slang word and phrase because the slang term mostly in the form of both word and phrase. This study only investigated kinds of slang found in “The Hangover” movie.

F. Terminology

In this research the writer uses several terms. The terms in this research need to be explained further to make the reader understand the key terms used in this research.

1. Analysis

Analysis is the way of finding information by doing some research and to find out the problems of something. Analysis is done to know how something happen. According to Wikipedia analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding of it.²

2. Slang

Slang is informal language used in the informal place such as in the market, school, mall, etc. The use of these words and phrases is typically associated with the subversion of a standard variety and is

² Definition of Analysis, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analysis>. Retrieved: February 9, 2017

likely to be interpreted by listeners as implying certain attitudes on the part of the speaker.

3. Movie

Movie is one of human culture product; it is the result of the human creation of art, and also the audio-visual mass communication media that could show pictures, motions, and sounds, then technically movie is the motion picture recorded in particular medium (celluloid ban, video band, etc.) as the invention of technology.³

4. The Hangover

The Hangover is an American comedy movie that is released 5th June 2009. This movie is directed by Todd Phillips and Daniel Goldberg. The movie stars are Bradley Cooper, Ed Helms, Zach Galifianakis, Justin Bartha and Heather Graham. Doug travels to Las Vegas with his best friends Phil and Stu, as well as Tracy's brother Alan, in Doug's future father-in-law Sid's vintage Mercedes-Benz W111 to have his bachelor's party. They get a suite in Caesars Palace, and celebrate with a few drinks on the hotel rooftop.

The next morning, Phil, Stu, and Alan awaken to find they have no memory of the previous night. Doug is nowhere to be found, Stu's tooth is missing, the suite is a disaster, a tiger is in the bathroom, a chicken is in the living room, and a baby is in the closet. Matters are further complicated because the three men find Mr. Chow (Ken Jeong)

³ Syahrini, Junaid, 2004 "Social Stratification In Titanic Movie," , p. 6: Makassar: UNM

is found in the trunk of their car. Chow accuses Phil, Stu and Alan of taking his exchanged bag. Chow said the bag contained \$80,000 worth of cash. Chow also reveals that he has kidnapped Doug. Doug will be returned if the three men manage to get the money worth US \$80,000. The three of them fought desperately to find money of US \$80,000 to get Doug so that he could attend his wedding.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theories and references that go into this study. These are: language phenomena, slang, types of slang according to Partridge's theory, characteristics of slang, effect using of slang and the summary of the film "The Hangover".

A. Language Phenomena

The language is constantly changing, evolving and adapting to the needs of its users. As long as the needs of the language user continue to change, the language will also change. However, reading Shakespeare's 16th century writings can be difficult as there are many 16th century words that we never heard from again (Betty: 2012).⁴ The simple example is using the word thy and thou. Nowadays the word thy and thou has shifted with the word you.

Furthermore, According to Noam Chomsky said : “ Free and unlimited variation is the process of creating language but using the principles of generation. The creative process is free to engage in the interpretation and use of the words”. People always enjoy playing with the language. As a result, many language phenomena appear. Every language phenomenon has its own uniqueness that not all people will understand. One of the language phenomena is slang.

⁴ Birner, Betty. (2012) “FAQ: Is English Changing?” <http://linguisticsociety.org/>

Nowadays, many people use slang in their daily conversations. While slang was once considered the lowest form of communication, many people today view slang as an intelligent and insightful variation on the mildness of standard language.

According to Barbulet (N.D) said “In generally, every human being likes uniqueness, slang will always exist as long as language still exists”.⁵ Slang is usually used in informal situations. It can make a conversation more intimate. So slang exists because there is a language; As the language develops, so does the slang and its opposite.

B. Definition of Slang

As Holmes (2001) states, people in a society can speak different language variants depending on their social situation. It is true that people should know whether they are in an informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand the situation well. It is important to choose an appropriate language to use, a formal style or a non-formal one. The use of slang language can be influenced by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary that reflects a person's age (Holmes, 2001: 167). According to Claire (1998: 15), slang is a term used by people in social situations where they are comfortable with their friends.⁶

⁵ Barbulet, Gabriel. (N.D) “Why Do People Use Slang?” *Alba Iulia: Universitatea*”1 December 1918”

⁶ Claire, Elizabeth. (1998). “*Dangerous English 2000.*”USA: Delta Publishing Company

The slang term is used in almost all oral languages and is usually used to express people's feelings and creativities. Slang is a variety of languages used by a limited segment of the population, often younger or "less respectable" than the majority, and is based on a very informal or very innovative dictionary that often replaces other words available in the general dictionary.⁷ So we can conclude that slang is an informal or occasionally spoken language created and used by members of a particular community and is usually used in informal situations.

C. Types of Slang

Partridge (2004:204) made it clear that there are eleven types of slang:

No	Type	Explanation	Example	Meaning
1.	Cockney Slang	This slang comes from End East of England. This slang has a very pronounced accent for example there is a change in consonantal variation of <i>th</i> to <i>f</i> or <i>v</i> sound.	<i>Back double,</i>	Means a back street
2.	Public House Slang	Public house group of words or phrases that makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the	<i>Booze-shunter</i>	A beer drinker

⁷ Goodword. "What is slang" (<http://www.alphadictionary.com/articles/accesed> on July,01,2021

		subject.		
3.	Workmen's Slang	This slang has a link with public house slang; but the difference is the users of workmen's slang do not mention the real "something" but they call it with another name that already used and understood among them.	<i>Jumping Jinny</i>	a mechanical stamper used in road-repairs
4.	Tradesmen's Slang	Some words are related to origin slang and the users are the workmen too. But, the difference is there are four typical users of tradesmen's slang: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders.	Tradesmen's slang for tailors: <i>house of parliament</i> Tradesmen's slang for butchers: <i>turkey buyer</i> Tradesmen's slang	means a meeting of tailor's assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose a person of considerable important Means money. This word is closely reflects the nature of the chemists trade. In other word, this slang only

			for chemist: <i>tamarinds</i> Tradesmen's slang for builders: <i>flannel jacket,</i>	used by chemist. means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel
5.	Slang in Art	Slang in art is still related to society. Words or phrases in slang in art are quickly adopted by society Slang in art appears in seventeenth century when slang was brought in the stage for the first time in Richard Brome's comedy <i>A Fovial Crew</i> .	<i>Drawing</i>	A picture in water-colour
6.	Slang in Publicity	This type of slang is often used for commence, because much of modern commerce depend on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can	<i>Worth a guinea a box</i>	A small, cheap, yet good or useful article

		impress the public.		
7.	Slang in theatre	Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one of art term. Theatre slang begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expands its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English.	<i>Acting Lady</i>	An incapable actress
8.	Slang in Public School and University	The main source of this slang is student, because they are fresh and full of creativity. Every school has its own special words known to no other school. While university student use slang to show who they are and from what university they are.	<i>Slang in public school: Bung,</i> <i>Slang in university: Black and tame</i>	A lie An Oxford undergraduate
9.	Society Slang	Society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Every society group uses some types of slang, and by association, those words or phrase become	<i>Silver pheasant</i>	A beautiful society woman

		property that belong to that group.		
10.	Slang in Medicine	Medical slang is slang used by doctors or nurses. According to Ware, there are a little example of this slang.	<i>Lord have mercy (up) on me</i>	The “iliac passion , a ‘colic’ of the small guts
11.	Soldier’s Slang	Soldier’s slang is slang terms that comes around the army community that is generally used by soldiers.	BOHICA	Stands for bend over, here it comes again.

Source: “A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English” by Eric Partridge

The further explanations of the slang types according to Partridge (2004) as below:

1. Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is in the form of English slang that originated in the End East of England. At first, Cockney slang was only used by the working class in England. But almost everyone in England uses Cockney slang these days, especially in London. This slang was popularized through film, music, and literature. Cockney slang is the brightest point in England because it has a very

pronounced accent. In English society, this slang is very easy to understand directly.⁸

Here are some examples of Cockney slang from Partridge's book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*":

- *Airy-fairies*, means (large) feet
- *Back double*, means a back street
- *Gosher*, means a heavy blow or punch

These examples are categorized as Cockney slang as they are all discovered in the UK, where Cockney is widely used. The word Humen is used in the London Evening News of November 20, 1937. while back double is used by Gerald Kersh, a British writer in his novel *Night and the City*, and kosher by A. Neil Lyons, a British journalist in his novel *Hookey*⁹.

2. Public House Slang

The definition of public house slang is considered to be a group of public house words or phrases that make up for the smallness of recorded vocabulary due to the nature of the subject. It's kind, happy, materialistic, but not rude or cynical.¹⁰ The following examples are from "*The Routledge Dictionary of Historical Slang*" by Partridge (2006):

⁸ Partridge, Eric. (2004). "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ Partridge, Eric. (2004). "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.

- *Booze-shunter*, means a beer drinker.
- *jumbo*, means the elephant and castle, most famous
- *Round the corner*, means to have had something strong to drink

The term "alcohol shunter" used by the southwest porters and guards who frequented the pubs around Waterloo Station came from the term that soon became well known in police society. While the term "jumbo" perhaps the most famous. And the term "around the corner," which is often used by the lower class between 1895 and 1930. From the explanation above, it is clear that these slangs belong to public house slang because they are related to the public house or we generally refer to it as a tavern.¹¹

3. Workmen's Slang

This type of slang has a relationship with public house slang, but there is a difference between them. The characteristics of the users of the working-class language do not mention the real "something" but rather call it by another name that has already been used and understood you. For example, mining or iron workers will say brass instead of money.¹² The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*":

- *Jumping Jinny*, means a mechanical stamp used in road repair.
- *Bank up*, means to complete a liberal scale.
- *Sling one's hooks*, means to be dismissed.

¹¹ *Ibid*

¹² *Ibid*

The term "Jinny Jump" was found around 1920. This slang was even used by the London Evening News on December 7, 1936. Comes from the mining district. It refers to a hooked sack that is hung in the locker room and contains those things the miner does not need in the shaft. After all these explanations and the meaning of the slang, these slangs are classified as workmen's slang.¹³

4. Tradesmen's Slang

In the tradesmen's slang as in workmen's slang, some words refer to the native language, and the users are also the workers. The difference, is that there are four typical users of the tradesmen's slang: tailors, butchers, and chemists. The tailors have the most slang terms.¹⁴ The following examples are from Partridge's (2004) book *Slang "Today and Yesterday"*:

- Tradesmen's slang for tailors: *house of parliament*, means a meeting of tailor's assistant and trainees in the store
- Tradesmen's slang for butchers : *turkey buyer*, means a person of considerable important.
- Tradesmen's slang for chemist: *tamarinds*, means money. This word is closely reflects the nature of the chemist trade. This word only used by chemist.

¹³ Partridge, Eric.(2004). "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul ltd

¹⁴ *ibid*

These slangs are classified as tradesmen's slang because each of these slangs has the characteristics that belong to tradesmen's slang.¹⁵

5. Slang in Art

The slang in art is still associated with society. Words or phrases when slang in art is quickly adopted by society, although there are few words known as artistic slang. According to Partridge (2004: 221), slang appeared in art in the 17th century when slang was first brought to the stage in Richard Brome's comedy *A Fovial Crew*. In addition, this slang is much more difficult than other slang terms, the meaning is so difficult to guess these days.¹⁶ The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book *"A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English"*:

- *Drawing*, means a picture in water-colour.
- *Gamut*, means an image, a detail, etc., in the sound with its accompaniments or its surroundings.

According to Partridge (2004: 340) the term "*drawing*" was discovered in 1870 by Barrère and Leland. According to the explanation in the book *"A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English"*, the slang word "*gamut*" was first used in 1870, this slang was obsolete in 1930. These slangs are classified as slang in art because these slangs have the characteristics belonging to the slang of art, and they are clearly written in the book *"A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English"*.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁶ Partridge, Eric. (2004). *"Slang: Today and Yesterday."* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd

¹⁷ *Ibid*

6. Slang in Publicity

This type of slang is often used to start off as much of modern commerce relies on advertising and a business needs the catchy phrases or rhymes that can impress the public.¹⁸ The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*":

- *In do a Garbo*, means avoid Press reporters and photographers and other advertising.
- *Worth a guinea a box*, means a small, cheap, or useful item.
- *Kelper*, means a Falkland Islander.

The term "*in do a garbo*" was first used in 1925, but this slang is never heard again these days. The slang word "*Guinea a Box worth*" is derived from the much older slogan of Beecham's Pills. And the word "*Kelper*" is a nickname that became widely known during the 1982 crisis. Therefore, these examples belong to the slang of advertising, as the meaning and explanations of these slangs are related to the slang of advertising.¹⁹

¹⁸ *Ibid*

¹⁹ Partridge, Eric. (2004). "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd

7. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theater is related to slang in art because theater is an art term. According to Partridge (2004), slang was first used on stage in the 16th century. Theatrical slang begins to develop in the 19th century, expanding its influence to both common and informal spoken English. Therefore, the theater jargon has gradually gained a status in the first part. For example, the Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius used slang for stylistic purposes, and Shakespeare also used slang in his plays.²⁰ The following examples are from Partridge's (2004) book "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*":

- *Acting lady*, means an incapable actress. From the bad acting of the great majority of society women and girls who go on stage.
- *Paper house*, means theatre that for a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who came with a free ticket.

8. Slang in Public School and University

The main source of this slang is the student because he is fresh and full of creativity. Every school has its own special words that are not known to any other school.²¹ The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*":

- *Mucking*, means westminster for idling or hanging about.
- *What's the mat?* means what is the matter?

²⁰ *Ibid*

²¹ *Ibid*

Teenagers tend to have different slang, according to the people and the environment around them. When they were in school they used common school slang. After graduating from school and entering the university world, they try to aim at making new things, meet new environments and these teenagers will leave their old language and try university slang.²² The examples of university language are:

- *Black and tame*, means An Oxford undergraduate
- *Leccer*, means a lecture. This slang commonly used by undergraduate since early 1890.
- *Brute*, means one who has not matriculated.

In the 19th century, the crude term of Cambridge University was widely used by students. E.g. a colloquial word derived from black dress and tameoshanter for the word “black and tame”, while “Leccer” was widely used by Oxford students in the 1890s.²³

9. Society Slang

People's language is widely used in everyday conversation and relates to society. Every social group uses some type of slang and by the association of those words or phrases belongs to that group. In the modern world, slang has become such a defining characteristic of so many groups that it is impossible to ignore its impact on Western society.

²² Partridge, Eric. (2004). "Slang: Today and Yesterday." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd

²³ *ibid*

In society also develops in using slang, so that over time the mother tongue has largely disappeared, but they tend to replace it in the language that is already commonly used. Slang that has often been used because it is light and fun for those who are used to using slang²⁴

The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*":

- *Come the Rothschild*, means to pretend to be rich.
- *Repulsive*, means unpleasant or dull.
- *Silver pheasant*, means a beautiful society woman.

The slang was discovered in 1880 which from “Come the Rothschild”, a famous legendary family, but it wasn’t used until 1914. In 1930, Evelyn Waugh in her first use of the word “disgusting”, isn’t that a disgusting party? And this is public slang.²⁵

10. Slang in Medicine

According to Partridge (2004: 280) in 1999 : The term from Bone Cloth, Port wine and has been replaced with stout or “Fattening” and according to him examples of slang are quite difficult to find.²⁶ The following examples are from Partridge's (2006) book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*":

²⁴ *Ibid*

²⁵ Partridge, Eric. (2004). "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd

²⁶ *Ibid*

- *Ambo*, means the transporting like Ambulance
- *Sciatic*, means a sciatic nerve

11. Soldier's Slang

In English-speaking countries it is often in the form of abbreviations/acronyms derived from the NATO phonetic alphabet or including terms in formal military concepts. In general, soldiers also have terms that are included in “special” slang, but only the military community understands it.²⁷

The examples of this slang are:

- BOHICA stands for bend over, here it comes again.
- FIGMO describes a person, especially one who has a short remaining time on station, who has a lax attitude toward their work.
- SNAFU stands for the sarcastic expression situation normal: all fucked up.

BOHICA is an acronym slang that is used regularly in the United States armed forces during the Vietnam War. The acronym "FIGMO" stands for "Fuck it, I'm received my orders' or 'Finally i got my orders'. While the acronym "SNAFU" is believed originated in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. It is known. Example of military acronym slang, though sometimes it gets dirty or tainted to all similar. It means the situation is bad, but that is a normal state. With all these meanings, the above examples include military slang.²⁸

²⁷ *Ibid*

²⁸ Mattiello, Elisa. (2008) “An Introduction to English Slang.” Italy: Polimetrica Scientific Publisher

D. Characteristics of Slang

People use slang language because they are individuals who want uniqueness. They think that using slang language can represent the identity of a particular sub-social group because it is cool or it seems like a fashion if everyone likes it, people are often used. A word can be called slang if that word meets some of the characteristics of slang. According to Sumarsono (2007: 155) there are five characteristics of colloquial language:

1. Clipping

The process of word formation that reduces several segments to one part is linguistic truncation. Clippings are not coined as words that are part of the standard vocabulary of a language. They come from a special group such as schools, the army, the police, the medical profession, etc. For example, exam (Ination), mathematics (Ematik) and lab (oratorio) have their origins in school slang. spec (ulation) and tick (et = credit) on the stock exchange Slang; and vet (eran) and hat (tain) in army language. While clipping terms of some influential groups may pass into common usage and become part of standard English.²⁹

²⁹ S.Aris Andrianto. (2015) *“Study of Slang Word in “Ride Along Movie”*. Published Thesis. Malang:
English Linguistics and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

2. Metathesis

According to Indonesia Dictionary (KBBI) Metathesis is a letter that rearranges sounds into a word. Most often it refers to switching two or more related sounds. In Bahasa Indonesia, the metathesis is one of the language variants of Prokem. For example: Sobek for Besok, Riping for Piring and Neber for Bener.³⁰

3. Creative

Slang creators can produce new terms in slang and their creativity is really needed. Therefore, slang creators can create new terms that are innovative, unique and certainly entertaining. Even if can't to predict. For example, the word "bird" has a colloquial meaning as "girlfriend".³¹

4. Acronym

The set of letters that produce the initials in a word is an acronym and is a single-letter component of the word. The use of acronyms in slang is widely used by the younger generations in their communication, especially in web communication. Web communication has become a part of everyday life for teenagers. Its job is to communicate quickly and briefly, usually with lots of slang words. The examples of acronym are: "LOL" (laugh out loud), "KIT" (keep in touch), "BTW" (by the way).³²

³⁰ <https://kbbi.web.id/metatesis>

³¹ *Ibid*

³² S.Aris Andrianto. (2015) "Study of Slang Word in "Ride Along Movie". Published Thesis. Malang: English Linguistics and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

5. Use the existing words

This means that slang expressions are derived from existing words and given a new meaning. The emergence of this “new” word from a linguistic point of view will expand our vocabulary. The more new words are derived from existing words, the more creative the slang user is. The example is how the word "chick" in colloquial language has a meaning as "girl".³³

E. Effect of Using Slang

There are two sides to the effect of using slang according to the author's opinion. On the positive side, people who use slang are becoming more creative. In terms of communication, there must be technological developments, with technology it will bring up increasingly sophisticated and faster means of communication, for example to the asking someone's news, unlike the old method, just asking for news must take along process.

In the case of negative effects, the slang is primarily used to describe the emotions of the user. For example, when a person is angry, they use slang words like "damn", "shit" or "fuck" in their conversation.

In my opinion at this time the language use by the community has a strong influence on slang. The use of slang can be seen on television, song lyrics, social networks and others. This is because of the influence of technological developments and their use by most teenagers.

³³ S.Aris Andrianto. (2015) *“Study of Slang Word in “Ride Along Movie”*. Published Thesis. Malang:
English Linguistics and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

F. Previous Study

Research related to the topic of slang has been conducted by other studies. The first researcher from Aramiko, et. Al (2019) this study identifies the functions, types and process of slang in Furry movie. The result is that the function of slang in Fury movie is to express emotions, rebellion, humor, creativity and enthusiasm. The type of slang that is most often conducted in this movie is common slang, for example "bullshit".

The second research is from Aulia & Djatmika (2018) in the movie Baby Driver they discuss the types of slang found in the film using the theory of Sullivan: 1921, Coleman: 2012, and Partridge: 2004. Based on the research results, the more dominant characteristic used in slang functions is society slang such as "what the hell".

The third research is from Ari Hanggoro (2011) in the movie American Gangster, this study discusses the meaning, types, and reasons for using slang Eric Partridge's theory. The researcher found that the slang that is often used in the movie is society slang. In the use of society slang shows various kinds of expressions such as anger, disappointment, reducing the seriousness of the conversation, and convincing. In contrast, this study examines the types of slang used in The Hangover movie but with different dynamics and results.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

A. Research Methodology

Research design is a specially designed plan of how to obtain, and analyze. According to Gorys Keraf, “Analysis is a process to break something into parts that are interconnected with each other”.³⁴ The activity of thinking to decompose a thing into certain parts or components so that the characteristics or signs of each part can be known, the relationship between the parts to each other, and also the function of each part.

In this research, the author a descriptive research declares something naturally, I just can measure what already exist. The writer used slang term that is occurred in The Hangover Movie script as for data analysis because selected to produce findings.

B. Research type

The type of research in this study, the author used document or movie content analysis as a type of research. Webster’s dictionary of the English Language included the term in its 1961 edition, defining content analysis as “analysis of her manifest and latent content of a body of communicated material (as a book or movie) through classification tabulation, and evaluation of its key

³⁴ Gorys.Keraf, *Ekposisi dan deskripsi: Nusa Indah 1995*

symbols and themes in order to ascertain its meaning and probable effect.³⁵ In this case the author will explain about slang in used “The Hangover” movie. In technically content analysis using criteria as a basic for classification, in this study the writer used the criteria slang and find the meaning of slang terms and match the meaning based on the context of the story.

C. Research site

The research site in this study is a film called The Hangover, a comedy genre film originating from the United States which was released in 2009 and directed by Todd Phillips and written by Jon Lucas. This movie is light to watch its length is 100 minutes.

D. Source of the Data

The writer used The Hangover movie script as a data source. This American film contained the types and characteristics of slang term. Data analysis is slang words and terms spoken by characters or actors in The Hangover movie.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

By using several analytical techniques in making descriptive, in this study the author used several techniques to analyze the types and characteristics of slang. The role of the researcher in this research is to use the method used to collect and analyze the data.

³⁵ Krippendorff, Klaus, *Content Analysis: an introduction to its methodology*, California; Sage Publications, 2004

In this technique, the researcher also used a note taking technique and the writer focused on every utterance of each actor and looks for slang found in The Hangover movie.

The researcher used different theories to obtain the validity of the data in this study, namely researcher only focused on using Partridge's theory with slang types and Sumarsono's theory with slang characteristics and then researcher could compare the results of each theory from previous studies.

To collect data, documentation is used as the instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out through several steps as follow: Watching the hangover movie for some time to know the whole story. Second the writer collect all the dialogues of the hangover movie in the form of English subtitles into data in the form of a script. Third, the writer identify english subtitles in dialogue form to find slang. Then, the writer classified the data based on the types and characteristics of slang by Partridge and Sumarsono's theory.

F. Data Analysis

This part of the analysis is a process for researcher to search and organize data systematically. The purpose of data analysis is to summarize and simplify the data and then draw a conclusion.

In this study, the researcher used an interactive data analysis model Miles and Huberman (1984), suggesting that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until they are completed, so that the data is saturated. The size of the data saturation is indicated by the absence of new data

or information. Activities in the analysis include data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing or verification.³⁶ The process is carried out through several stages, they are: Collecting data obtained from The Hangover Movie, reduction of collected data, here the researcher takes the finding related to the research problem. The researcher used online urban dictionary and dictionary.com to give meaning. Presentation of data after the data is reduced, the researcher present the results and the last step is to draw conclusion based on the data that has been analyzed.

G. Findings

This section presents the findings of analytical research using the theory that has been reviewed in chapter two. With the data collection step, these findings will be presented systematically.

The following are some of the slang that are found in the conversation of The Hangover Movie, which are described by the researcher:

³⁶ Miles And Huberman, *Analisis data kualitatif*, Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press, 1992:16

1. Identify Characteristics and Types of Slang Contained in The Hangover Movie

No	Word of Slang	Minutes	Characteristics Of Slang	Types Of Slang
1	Buddy	0:00:36	Creative	Publicity slang
2	Dude	0:00:44	Creative	Publicity slang
3	Guys	0:00:48	Creative	Publicity slang
4	Well off	0:00:50	Clipping	Society slang
5	Cutting you off	0:02:37	Clipping	Society slang
6	Gonna	0:02:58	Clipping	Publicity slang
7	Nightmare	0:07:32	Use the existing words	Society slang
8	Gotta	0:15:42	Clipping	Publicity slang
9	Cops	0:18:12	Creative	Society slang
10	Bullshit	0:21:09	Creative	Publicity slang
11	Damn it	0:21:36	Creative	Publicity slang
12	Cool	0:23:22	Creative	Publicity slang
13	Beeper	0:28:29	Clipping	Publicity slang
14	Bunking	0:33:10	Clipping	Society slang
15	Pretty awesome	0:38:21	Use the existing words	Publicity slang
16	What the hell	0:40:22	Creative	Publicity slang
17	Strong-willed	0:42:10	Clipping	Society slang
18	Dogs out	0:45:35	Creative	Society slang

19	Goddamn	0:50:16	Creative	Publicity slang
20	Quaint	0:53:33	Use the existing words	Society slang
21	Bet	0:57:28	Clipping	Publicity slang
22	Downstairs	1:00:02	Creative	Publicity slang
23	Holocaust	1:03:10	Use the existing words	Society slang
24	Beats	1:05:22	Creative	Publicity slang
25	Man-purse	1:08:12	Use the existing words	Society slang
26	Wedge	1:10:06	Clipping	Publicity slang
27	Calm down	1:12:44	Creative	Publicity slang
28	Freak out	1:15:28	Creative	Publicity slang
29	Bitch	1:17:49	Creative	Publicity slang
30	OMG	1:20:33	Acronym	Society slang
31	LOL	0:45:21	Acronym	Society slang

From the table above, the writer concludes that there are several slang words that belong to the characteristics of slang. The total characteristics of slang found in the movie is creative characteristic 15 words, Acronym characteristic 2 words, Use the existing words characteristics 5 words, and Clipping characteristics 9 words. The total type of slang in the movie Publicity slang 19 words and Society slang 11 words.

2. Identify the meanings of the slang found in The Hangover movie.

- *Buddy*

The following conversation contains slang “*Buddy*”:

Are you okay in there?

I’m okay, Buddy

There are several slang that is: *Buddy*. In Chapter two it has been explained that the type of *slang in publicity* has a friendly, cheerful, not so rude and mild character. After looking for slang dictionary the word “Buddy” has a meaning that is often used to greet close friends who are male.

- *Dude*

The following conversation contains slang “*Dude*”:

Yeah dude, I was being sarcastic

This word also has a meaning as a friend that is specific to the male gender, usually this word is often used by teenagers.

- *Guys*

The following conversation contains slang “*Guys*”:

Guys, my dad loves this car more than he loves me, so, yeah...

In generally used to refer to friends, but in the plural sense or “friends”. Guys can be used to greet male or female friends. This word is also included in

the creative characteristic of slang and has been used very often by any group, both at school, college and tends to be used more often by young people.

- *Well off*

The following conversation contains slang “*Well off*”:

I’m not really rich, I’m just well-off

The meaning of this word is something that is profitable and satisfying.

- *Cutting you off*

The following conversation slang “*Cutting you off*”

You are to go back on your medication or I’m cutting you off.

In the sentence, cutting you off is the phrase that meaning stop giving money to someone.

- *Gonna*

The following conversation slang “*Gonna*”

You’re gonna start dying just a little bit every day.

This word is function initiate relax conversation. Usually this word used in informal conversation. The word gonna from is “going to”.

- *Nightmare*

In slang dictionary, Nightmare means a condition or fearful thought, bad dreams and can be traumatic

- *Gotta*

The following conversation slang “*Gotta*”

Ok, well...Listen I gotta go.

The word gotta means is must, and is taken from short “gott to” or “have to”

- *Cops*

The word cop is often termed by certain groups, such as the mafia, or teenagers and this cop means a police officer.

- *Bullshit*

The following conversation slang “*Bullshit*”

That is bullshit !!!

Literally this word means something that is not true, someone who says this expresses that he is upset or feels cheated.

- *Damn it*

This slang expresses anger, bad luck and tends to curse.

- *Cool*

The following conversation slang “*Cool*”

Cool man, Good to know

The context of using this word is positive, where the word cool means something relaxed and cute.

- *Beeper*

The following conversation slang “*Beeper*”

What do you mean? I’m not getting a sig on my beeper.

An adjective used to convey an idea of something becoming outdated or old. This is an expression that would constantly evolve and as technological advances are found, it is likely that the word "cell phone" could take its place.

- *Bunking*

The following conversation slang “*Bunking*”

If we’re share beds, I’m bunking with phill.

In this sentence the word bunking described to share a bed, bunk is to occupy a bunk or any sleeping quarters

- *Pretty awesome*

The following conversation slang “*Pretty awesome*”

Is it awesome, wow it’s pretty awesome.

His word describes the expression of admiration and means extraordinary.

- *What the hell*

The following conversation slang “*What the hell*”

What the hell is that? What do you think

A phrase or reaction to something that is strange. The meaning is what’s wrong.

- *Strong-willed*

The following conversation slang “*Strong-willed*”

She’s strong willed, and I respect that.

This word describes unyielding, strong-willed people and strong women.

- *Dogs out*

The following conversation slang “*dogs out*”

Hey, guys you ready to let the dogs out?

This word describes to have fun or go to a party with your close friend

- *Goddamn*

The following conversation slang “*goddamn*”

Goddamn, look at this place

Often used in a state of shock and annoyance. This word also has stressful emotions such as cursing or swearing.

- *Quaint*

The following conversation “*Quaint*”

Yeah, no. It’s so quaint

In this sentence explain that something unusual or strange, can be also be used to show that you do not approve about something, especially an opinion, belief or way behaving, because it is strange or old-fashioned.

- *Downstairs*

The following conversation “*Downstairs*”

Where’s Alan? He, uh, he went downstairs

Literally down or to the lower ground floor contained in a building.

- *Bet*

The following conversation “*bet*”

Oh, I bet you... What’s his name

Literally in response to a statement. A pledge of a forfeit risked on some uncertain outcome or wager.

- *Holocaust*

The following conversation “*Holocaust*”

She made it all the way through the holocaust with that thing

According to the conversation above describes it as a disaster. A great or complete devastation or destruction.

- *Beats*

The following conversation “*Beats*”

You know it’s true, she beats him

Literally beat meaning to hit, but in the slang dictionary and in the above conversation the beat is to conquer or beat something.

- *Man-purse*

The following conversation “*Man-purse*”

It's not a man-purse, it's called a satchel

Describes a rather large, usually canvas like a bag, made especially for men.

- *Wedge*

The following conversation “*Wedge*”

Yeah, but...just wedge the open the door

Describes a something strong and hard. A person of considerable physical stature. The person must have greater muscle mass as opposed to body fat content.

- *Calm down*

The following conversation “*Calm down*”

It's okay, just calm down. We're fine. Everything is fine

Describes as a form of expression and calm the situation.

- *Freak out*

The following conversation “*Freak out*”

You're freaking me out.

When someone doesn't know how to react in a certain given situation because of what someone has said or done.

- *Bitch*

The following conversation "*Bitch*"

I'm coming bitch.....

According to the slang dictionary, this word is described in two contexts, namely when it was used in a state of angry or upset expression and in a state of surprise.

- *OMG*

The following conversation "*OMG*"

Leslie, OMG McRib is back....

OMG is an abbreviation of oh my god, this word is often used short and is included in the characteristics of the acronym.

- *LOL*

The following conversation "*LOL*"

Don't you see he's like a little kid whining, LOL....

In the slang dictionary LOL stands for Laugh Out Loud, which means very funny and this word is very familiar to use.

H. Discussion

The type of slang that is often used in this movie is publicity slang and the dominant characteristic in this movie is the creative characteristic. Sumarsono stated that People use slang language because they are individuals who want uniqueness. They think that using slang language can represent the identity of a particular sub-social group because it is cool or it seems like a fashion if everyone likes it.

From research Aramiko, et. al (2019) in his research on slang in the Furry film uses a different theory in analyzing. Data is divided into hi hop slang, university slang, publicity slang and specific slang. Compared to this study, the research conducted by Aulia & Djatmika (2018) used different theory, there are: Sullivan, Coleman and Partridge to identify slang. The slang used by Aulia & Djatmika's research in the film Baby Driver dominates society slang. Then, the data divided into catagories of criminal and society slang. In addition, Ari Hanggoro used the same theory by Eric Partridge but in another reference. In Ari Hanggoro's research, found that the most frequently used slang term is society slang, where there are many angry expressions and tend to use American slang. Based on the three studies above, it can be concluded that this study is different from the other studies for several reasons. First, this study analyzes the types and characteristics of slang using different theories. Second, although the three previous studies also took slang from the movie, the movie that will be examined in this study is different, namely The Hangover.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the researcher done the writer found the conclusion as follows:

1. Language itself has an important function in communication.

Language is used in all areas of human life to communicate. Beside the study of the types of slang and the meaning the movie, a study of the types of slang and the characteristics of slang along with describing its meaning. According to Partridge (2004:204) there are 11 Types of slang namely, Cookney slang, Public house slang, Workmen's slang, Tradesmen's slang, Slang in art, Slang in publicity, Slang in theatre, Slang in public school and university, Society slang, Slang in medicine, Soldier's slang. According to Sumarsono (2007:155) there are 5 characteristics of colloquial language namely, Clipping, Metathesis, Creative, Acronym, Use the existing words.

2. There are many characteristics of slang words found in the Hangover Movie, here the author finds characteristics slang namely, Creative characteristics 15 words, Acronym characteristics 2 words, Use the existing words characteristics 5 words, Clipping characteristics 9 words.

3. There are many types of slang words found in the Hangover Movie, here the author finds types of slang namely, Publicity slang 19 words, Society Slang 11 words.

B. Suggestion

After concluded the result of the research the writer provides some suggestions as follows:

1. The author provides study on slang for linguistic development, especially for students majoring in English in increasing knowledge about slang.
2. The author hopes that in the future this research can inspire other researchers to continue and discuss more deeply related to slang where this researcher has many limitations and only focuses on the types, characteristics and meaning of slang from the Hangover Movie. In the future, researchers can describe the use and terms of slang used by other objects in order to gain more knowledge in the linguistic section, especially in slang.

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Dekan Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh.

Menimbang:

- Bahwa untuk kelancaran ujian-ujian Skripsi pada Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
- Yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang mampu dan cakap serta memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat dalam jabatan pembimbing Skripsi.

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- Keputusan Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi No. 1151/SK/BAN-PT /Akred/S/XI/2015 Tanggal 14 November 2015;
- Keputusan Tim Pengesahan Proposal Skripsi Mahasiswa Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh tanggal **9 Januari 2020**

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan : 1. Menunjuk saudara :
- Sarair, M.Tesol**
Sebagai Pembimbing I.
 - Lina Farsia, MA., M.Ed., M.Tesol**
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Untuk membimbing Skripsi:

N A M A : **Suci Lestari**
N P M : 1605180010
J U R U S A N : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
J U D U L : An Analysis of Slang in the Movie "Hangover"

- Kepada Pembimbing yang tercantum namanya diberikan honorarium menurut peraturan yang berlaku;
- Surat Keputusan ini hanya berlaku satu tahun sejak tanggal ditetapkan;
- Segala sesuatu akan dirobohkan dan ditetapkan kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila terdapat kekeliruan kemudian hari.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh.
Pada Tanggal : **20 Januari 2020**
D e k a n.

Dr. Saiful, S.Ag., M.Ag

THE HANGOVER MOVIE



Cast	:	Bradley Cooper, Ed Helms, Zach Galifianakis, Heather Graham
Initial Release	:	5Th June 2009
Director	:	Todd Phillips
Producers	:	Todd Phillips, Daniel Goldberg
Genre	:	Comedy
Duration	:	100 Minutes
Written By	:	John Lucas & Scott Moore



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**SURAT PERNYATAAN
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Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

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Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Menerangkan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa :

1. Skripsi saya yang segera diuji adalah benar-benar pekerjaan saya sendiri (bukan hasil ciplakan).
2. Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti/atau dapat dibuktikan skripsi ini hasil ciplakan, maka saya siap menanggung resiko dibatalkan Kelulusan Sidang Skripsi oleh fakultas agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Banda Aceh, 14 Agustus 2021

Mengetahui,
Pembimbing I

Sarair, M. Tesol

Yang menerangkan
Mahasiswa Ybs,

Suci Lestari

Kajur Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Rahmatun Nisa, S.Pd.I., M.Pd

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Banda Aceh, Agustus 12th 2021

The Writer